For full report see page 15.

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CLOSING NEW YORK PAGE 15

About every one in Washing-

No. 19,826.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915-TWENTY PAGES.

WILSON TO DIRECT APPEAL OF NEWMAN

President Said to Feel District British Preliminary Note Sep-**Courts Have Challenged** His Authority.

CASE TO BE TAKEN HIGHER BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

District Commissioner Whose Title Is Questioned Relieved of Making Fight in Own Behalf.

As far as it is possible to do so, the federal government will make and conduct the appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case of Oliver P. Newman, District Commissioner, adversely to whom two District courts can shipping. He forwarded it immehave decided, and from the decisions of which appeal is to be taken to the

highest court of the land. If there are no legal reasons to the contrary, Commissioner Newman will be practically relieved of making the appeal, and the fight in his behalf will become one of the United States government. It is to be no longer strictly an individual effort on the part of Mr. Newman, mildly aided by the Department of Justice, to obtain a victory over citizens who objected to his nomination as District Commissioner, but an effort of the legal machinery of the government to reverse the verdicts of the lower courts.

Directed by President Wilson.

President Wilson, it has become known, has determined to make the government not only a full party to the appeal, but, if possible, to have the appeal made in behalf of the government. So far as known the President has not discussed the complete details of the matter with officials of the Department of Justice, although it is presumed ne has directed Attorney General Gregory

to take the necessary steps to confer with him as the proceedings are taken. The President, it is known, feels that the decisions of the two local courts practically attack his right of determining nominations sent to the Senate and the right of the Senate to ratify such nominations. He has doubts of the constitutional authority of the courts to interfere in a case of this kind, it is said. At any rate, he regards the decisions so far rendered as an attack upon his official action and, tacitly, a charge that he evaded an existing law in making the nomination.

The President has told friends that he took great pains to ascertain whether Maxaman was qualified for the decisions of the two local courts practically attack his right of determining nominations sent to the Senate and the right of the Senate to ratify such nominations. He has doubts of the constitutional authority of the constitutional authority of the courts to interfere in a case of this kind, it is said. At any rate, he regards the decisions so far rendered as an attack upon his official action and tacity, a charge that he evaded an existing law in making the nomination.

The President has limited to the states and the residence of the position before making the nomination. He did not rely solely upon his own judgment, but obtained an informal opinion from the then Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds, now an associate justice of the court. In this connection arises the interesting fact that if M. McReynolds did pass upon the question of the law and the nomination to the President W Inchestly be included to the Court, and the decision there must be rendered by the other justices.

Solicitor General Davis in Charge.

Solicitor General Davis in Charge.

Solicitor General Davis of the Department of Justice, who made the government an inactive party to the case through the local courts, will be in charge of the government, active participation from now on. He is the official of the Department of Justice, who made the government an inactive party to the case through the local courts, will be in charge of the government's active participation from now on. He is the official of the Department of Justice of the courts, will be in charge of the government's active participation from now on. He is the official of the Department of Justice of the courts, will be in charge of the government's active participation from now on. He is the official of the Department of Justice of the courts, will be in charge of the government's active participation from now on. He is the official of the Department of Justice of the courts, will be in charge of the government's active participation from now on. He is the official of the Depart

participation from now on. He is the who handles all of the government's when the Attorney General wishes to It is the object of the President and

the Department of Justice to have the full case reviewed in the highest court, Instead of the legal phases only being before that court, the government will ask that the testimony from beginning to end be placed before the court. To to end be placed before the court. To accomplish this the understanding today is that the representatives of the government, probably Mr. Davis himself, will at the proper time apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari directing the District courts to traism t the testimony and all other phases to the Supreme Court.

The tentative outline of the government's participation was synested to the state of the supreme Court.

ment's participation was expected to-day to result in more delay in putting the case before the Supreme Court than would have been the case had Mr. New-man's attorneys led the appeal, as

eretofore. The large amount of work the solicitor general has before the Supreme Court often results in delays through inability to prepare and argue cases

Year of Delay Anticipated.

By many persons familiar with court conditions the opinion has lately been expressed that the Supreme Court is not likely to render a decision inside of a year. By that time Commissioner Newman, who came here early in March, 1913, with President Wilson. will have resided in Washington near ly three years and would be eligible to another nomination as Commission er under the very law invoked against him, even in case the highest court of the land decides against him.

TURKS TAKE URUMIAH IN PERSIAN ARMENIA

BERLIN, January 8, via Saville, L. I .- Ottoman troops have occupied Urumiah, which has been an important basal position of the Russians. Urumiah is a town of Persian Armenia, in Azerbaijan, with a population of from 30,000 to 50,000.

Reports received here from Constantinople say that more than 15,900 Rurslan prisoners captured in the Caucasus are being conveyed to the interior of Turkey.

The Arabian newspaper El Ilai Os-mani of Beirut, Syria, reports that the Mohemmedan ulemas in India are preparing a protest against the Brit-ish government and against the use of Indian Mohammedan troops in un-known lands. known lands.

GERMAN PACIFIC COLONY

GERMAN PACIFIC COLONY
IS RETURNING TO EUROPE
SYDNEY, Australia, via London, January 7.—Germans, including their families, to the number of 161 will said on the steamer Sonoma for San Francisco from Herbertschehe, Bismarck archipelago. They comprise a part of the German colony which surrendered when the British warships occupied that port last September. The conditions of the surrender were that the acting governor and civil officers should be paroled and should not be prevented from returning to Germany.

In the committee today ordered reporting the He House out this committee to dentered reporting the Panama canal congress to officers of the army and navy who rendered distinguished services in constructing the Panama canal.

Under the original bill thanks would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals, the bill thanks would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals would be services in constructing the Panama canal.

Under the original bill thanks would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals would be services in constructing the Panama canal.

Under the original bill thanks would be extended to Col. George W. Goethals would be extended to Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert and Commander H. H. Rosseau. The committee amended the bill to include other officers of lesser rank who rendered loval services in the great undertaking.

Under the original bill thanks would be catended to Col. George W. Goethals would be extended to Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert and Commander H. H. Rosseau. The committee amended the bill to include of the propositions presented by the cudgels for the District representation on Capitol Hill.

"The one unpardonable crime in the eyes of the people of the District seel government, "Interrupted Senator Clapp. Of Minnesota. "You may abolish the half-and-half plan, or do anything else, both and the proposition of the cudgels for the District representation of the proposition of t

REPLY TO PROTEST HANDED TO PAGE

arates Commerce at Sea Demands of U.S.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANSWER **EXPECTED IN FORTNIGHT**

Shipping Will Be Minimized Henceforth.

LONDON, January 8, 2:06 p.m.-Ambassador Page today received from the British government the brellminary reply to the American note protesting against British interference with Ameri-

diately to Washington. The time of delivery of the more definite supplementary reply which the British government is to make is uncertain. It probably will be within two weeks.

Further negotiations between the two governments concerning specific cases precede the preparation of the final

Bryan Awaits Note.

Secretary Bryan and other officials today awaited receipt of the British government's preliminary reply to the cent American note on the subject of interference with shipping.

At noon it had not been received, but officials expected that with prompt before them by night.

Spring-Rice, the British ambassador; Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing have led the latter to believe the British government would recognize the emergency which existed, as indicated in the American note. It has been understood here that the

reply would not be completely respon-

To Reduce Annoyances.

It is believed that in the preliminary note Great Britain has recognized the easonableness of the American protest and has promised to reduce the annoyance to the smallest degree, particularly because it has practically completed arrangements with the neu-tral states of Europe which will pre-

completed arrangements with the neutral states of Europe which will prevent American supplies from getting through to Germany and Austria.

Although Great Britain could not in terms charge any of the neutral nations with failing to execute their sembargoes, it is understood here that the British government was satisfied that some of the smaller European states, for obvious reasons, had been lax, and that quantities of American copper and food supplies actually had been going into Germany. Now, however, it is believed that the British government has succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with those countries, and, consequently, it is understood the note will clearly indicate a disposition to be more tolerant in the treatment of American cargoes, though no pledges of absolute surrender of the right of search is made. search is made.

TO PRESS FOR INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF ARMY

Senate Committee Indorses Secretary Garrison's Recommendations Embodied in Pending Bills.

Action on Secretary Garrison's rec ommendations for increasing the strength of the army, as embodied in bills introduced by Senator Chamberain, will be pressed at this session of Congress, by the Senate committee on military affairs. This was determined upon at a meeting of the committee today, and a special meeting is to be held Monday night to consider the measures. Some revisions in the gen-eral plan may be made.

Bills to Be Considered.

Among the important bills to be taken up will be that to increase the army to full strength, adding approximately 25,000 men; another to add 1,000 officers and a third to increase the coast artillery by 8,000 men. These bills, it is thought, may be pushed throught both houses before adjournment. Measures to provide for an army reserve also will be considered, but may not be passed at this session.

The committee today ordered reported, with amendments, the House buil thin. taken up will be that to increase the army to full strength, adding approx-

CHANGE IN RIDER OF DISTRICT BILL

Senate Adopts Amendment Permitting United States to Pay Half of Expenses.

KENYON RENEWS ATTACK ON HALF-AND-HALF PLAN

Bryan Believes Delay to American Johnson Proposition Was to Forbid an Equal Division of the Appropriations.

> The Senate today adopted an amend ment to the Johnson rider on the District appropriation bill, offered by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, so that the rider would read;

"That all moneys appropriated for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the revenues of the District to the extent that they are available, and the balance shall be paid out of money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, but the amount to be paid from the Treasury of the United States shall in no event exceed one-half of said expense."

The effect of the amendment is to nermit the federal government to pay as much as one-half of the expense of the District, should that sum be needed, whereas the Johnson amendment specifically provided that the amount paid by the federal government should in no ase equal one-half of the total expenditures.

Amendment Not Seriously Opposed The friends of the half-and-half plan did not seriously oppose the Hoke Smith amendment, which was merely o perfect the Johnson rider, and the amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote. Senator Hoke Smith explained that he was opposed to the amendment offered by the Senate committee on appropriations, which would restore the half-and-half principle of appropriat-

Senator Hoke Smith declared he, too, believed that the hard and fast half-and-half principle of appropriating for the District was illogical and should be abandoned. He said, however, that he believed taxes should be levied fairly and that the federal government, which owns such a large amount of improved property in the District of Columbia, should be liberal in appropriating for the District.

the District.
Senator Shafroth of Colorado interrupted the debate here to point out that the money raised by taxation in the District had been raised under the impression that the half-and-half plan would prevail. Under the Johnson rider, he said, it is now proposed that Congress should apply \$2,000,000 or more of the District revenues to expenditures for the District without regard to the half-and-half plan. Calls. It "Practical Confiscation"

He insisted that this was practically confiscation of property, whether the money had been raised by too low tax-

He added that he believed the law should be changed, but only after thorough investigation into the relations existing between the federal gov-ernment and the District of Columbia. for the District should be changed se

at moneys and credit in the District and real personal property.
"Why not change the law relating to
taxation in the District," said Senator
Gallinger of New Hampshire. "There
is no reason in my mind why intangile personal property should not be my own state. I have never opposed to taxation of such property.
"But I do not believe that an appro-

"But I do not believe that an appropriation is the place for general legislation. Nor do I believe that intangible personal property should be taxed at the same rate as real estate, because it would sometimes work an injustice."

During the debate Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky was an interested listener in the Senate chamber. Speaker Clark also listened to the debate for a time.

time.
"I do not think this matter of appropriation for the District of Colum-bia should be decided without hearing bia should be decided without hearing the side of the people of the District of 'Columbia,' said Senator Lee of Maryland. 'In the first place there is a great constitutional question lying at the base of this matter.'

"Is there any constitutional objection," inquired Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, "to taxing the wealth of the idle rich who come here to escape taxation?"

taxation?"
"Everything, right or wrong," said
Senator Lee, "that is done here is done

by Congress. The money raised by taxation of the people of the District



ON THE WAY WEST.

War Officially Reported.

Austrian Statement

VIENNA, January 8, via London, 12:17 p.m.—An official statement on the progress of the war was given out in Vienna today. It follows: "In the Carpathian forest lands and in the southern part of the crown land of Bukowina regard for the safety of our advance troops obliged us to fall back on the principal mountain passes before an enemy numerically superior to ourselves.

"On the Hungarian-Galician front everything is quiet; in the higher districts there is some frost and snow.
"On the Dunajec river and in Russian Poland there have here and there been some artillery exchanges."

French Statement

PARIS, January 8, 2:40 p.m.—The French war office gave out an official statement this afternoon as follows: "The artillery of the enemy showed during all the day of January ?

great activity in Belgium and in the vicinity of Arras. The French artillery responded spiritedly and efficaciously. Our infantry made some progress near Lombaertzyde. We

held by the enemy. To the east of St. Georges we gained ground, and we inflicted serious damage on the trenches of the enemy in the vicinity of "In the sector of Arras, at the forest of Rerthonval, without being at-

tacked we were compelled to evacute certain trenches, where our men were up to their shoulders in sand and water. To the left of Boisselle our line of trenches has been moved forward, and we occupied the road from Boisselle to Aveluy. "In the valley of the Alsne the artillery exchanges yesterday were

quite spirited. Our heavy artillery secured good results near Blanc Sablon At this point the minethrowers of the enemy inflicted losses on us, but in the afternoon we checked this fire from the Germans.

"In the sector of Rheims, to the west of the forest Des Zouaves, we blew up a blockhouse and occupied a new trench 200 yards in advance of

"The artillery engagement between Betheny and Prunay was conducted yesterday with great flerceness. The Germans left many dead on the field; our losses were not heavy. Between Jonchery-Sur-Suippe and Souain we time and again reduced to silence the artillery of the enemy, demolished his trenches and destroyed his breastworks.

"In the Argone, to the west of Haute Chevauchee, the enemy, by means of a mine, blew up some of our first-line trenches, which were completely demolished. A violent attack undertaken-at once by the enemy on our positions was repulsed with the bayonet. We took some prisoners and we maintained our front except for a distance of eighty yards. Here the demolition of the trenches obliged us to establish our line twenty vards

"On the heights of the Meuse and between the Meuse and the Moselle there is nothing to report. Here the wind blew a tempest all day long January. 7.

"Our offensive continued yesterday in the region of Thann and near Altkirch and brought important results. We reoccupied the trenches on the eastern flank of 'Hill 425,' a position where the enemy two days ago succeeded in re-establishing himself. We then gained some ground to the east of these trenches. Further to the south we occupied Burnhaupt-Le-Haut, and at the same time we made progress in the direction of Pont d'Aspach and the Khalberg. "The artillery of the enemy, which had endeavored without success to

reach our batteries, gave over shooting at our artillery in favor of the exclusive bombardment of the hospital at Thann, which has been evacuated."

German Statement

BERLIN, January 8, by wireless to London, 3:30 p.m.-The German official statement given out in Berlin today says: "In the western theater of the war: The continuous rains swamped the ground in Flanders more and more, and our operations in consequence are very much hindered.

"To the east of Rheims the French attempted during the night to take one of our outer trenches, but they were driven back into their own positions by a counter attack, losing fifty prisoners. "In the center and in the eastern part of the Argonne we made further

"A night attack by the French against our positions on the Buchenkopf, south of Diedolshausen, in the Vosges, was repulsed. Repeated French attacks on a height to the west of Sennheim (Cernay) broke down under our artillery fire. We took two officers and more than 100 men as prisoners. Fighting still is going on for the village of Oberburnhaupt (Burnhaupt-Le-Haut), to the south of Sennheim.

"Unfavorable weather also is being experienced in the eastern theater "On the east Prussian frontier and in northern Poland the situation remains unchanged.

"East of the Rawka river our attacks are progressing. Sixteen hundred Russians were taken as prisoners and five machine guns were cap-"Only artillery battles took place on the eastern bank of the Pilica

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, January 7.—The following statement from the Russian general staff has been made public: "On the left bank of the Vistula January 6 there was an almost general"

WHEAT RECORD SMASHED

May Delivery Reaches \$1.41, Highest, With Few Exceptions. in Fifty Years.

On a second wave of buying, May wheat went to \$1.40 a bushel, the highest figures with few exceptions in fifty roadly to the American civil dar. Today's high prices were supported by dispatches telling of excitement in the grain trade at Liverpool, and admitting that demand there was keen.

Price Boosted to \$1.41.

In the next hour a cent a bushel wa added to previous values, so that May wheat here was quoted at \$1.41 a bush-el. Meanwhile, it was announced that hids from Great Britain at the Ameri with vesterday. It was also had been sold at the rate of \$2.07 a bushel, delivered in Italy. Only twenty four hours ago it was thought a mar vel to get \$1.99 1/2 for durum that also was bought subject to the cost of a. charges to the Mediterranean.

Big Increase of Margins Demanded. Before the day was over commissihouses found it necessary to demand big increase of margins from customer who sought to trade in wheat. The vice lent changes in the market resulted in margin of 10 cents a bushel being gener ally required. Recently 5 cents a busne

nas been the rule.

The doubling of margins put specula ors under a handicap and soon, reduce he volume of transactions, just as brove to be the case when the market ran wil n the early perious of the war before the ermans wheeled suddenly in front

AUXILIARY CRUISER OTAVI IS INTERNED BY GERMANS

PARIS, January 8. A Madrid de patch to l'Information states that the German auxiliary cruiser Otavi ha. Islands. ~

The German steamer Otavi arrived a Las Palmas January, 5. She was previously reported December 3 as being at Pernambuco. There has been n mention heretofore that the Otavi ha peen converted info an auxiliary crui set. but it is likely that she was used by the German cruiser Karlsruhe as supply ship.

Beclares Cardinal Is Restrained. AMSTERDAM, via London, Januar

The Amsterdam Tijd, whose repor of the arrest of Cardinal Mercier elicit ed an official denial from the Germa. military government in Belgium, pub lishes a dispatch from Bergen-op-Zooni Netherlands, purporting to confirm the statements, that the cardinal wa-placed under a restraint. The Tijd agserts that German guard were stationed outside the cardinal

palace last Saturday; that the cardina demanded of the German commands that he be allowed to visit Antwe. Sunday and another place Monday, but that this permission was refused. The Tijdalso says that a majorit of the Antwerp clergy have been ar

BATTLES IN ALSACE **GROW IN INTENSITY**

Villages, Houses and Trenches Being Taken at Point of Bayonet.

BOTH SIDES ARE USING HEAVY ARTILLERY ALSO

Rhine Forts Are Rushing Reinforce ments to Steinbach-250,-000 Men Engaged.

GENEVA, via Paris, January 8.-The fighting in lower Alsace is daily grow ing in intensity around Steinbach, Cernay and Thann. Villages, houses and trenches are taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet, and the casual ties on both sides have been extremely heavy. It is stated that about 250,000 in all are engaged and that both sides are using heavy guns. The Germans are continuously hurrying reinforce-

ments from the Rhine forts.

Gen. Pau, it is stated, is in comm of the French forces, which have made progress despite the fierce resistance of the Germans. French aviators from Belfort are assisting the artillery, th booming of which is heard day and night in the neighborhood of the fron-

Grounds Under Water.

LONDON, January 8 .- Although the fighting has been intense at many points on the western front, there is little or no change in Flanders, where the fields and roads are under severa feet of water. In that territory only feet of water. In that territory only artillery has been able to work, but in northern France, between Lille and Arras, there has been some hard fighting, in which trenches have changed hands more than once.

Hard fighting continues also in Alsace, where the French claim to have advanced a little toward Altkirch. They apparently have got no further along the Cernay road from Steinbach.

French Claim Advance.

PARIS, January 8, 2:40 p.m.-The exended French official report given ou in Paris this afternoon shows the customary artillery activity all along the line from the sea to Alsace, and say line from the sea to Alsace, and says that the French guns are gaining the advantage. The French claim some infantry advances. Near Rheims they moved forward 200 yards and elsewhere fifty. At another point they retired fifty yards. Referring to the situation in Alsace, the French report claims favorable developments.

Germans Report Gains.

BERLIN, January 8 (by wireless to London, 3:30 p.m.)—In the official issued at Berlin today the Germans announce that they have CHICAGO, January 8.—Smashing of made further gains in the Argonne

Carranza Forces Said to Have Routed Enemy Near Balsas River. in Guerrero.

Gen. Villa's intention to attack the Carranza garrison at Naco was com-municated to the War Department today in official dispatches from army observers on the frontier. Secretary Garrison said, however, that the information came from the American side of the border. When shown a report that Villa had

notified Maj. Gen. Scott of his intention of attacking the border town in an ef-lort finally to dislodge the Carranza lorces, Secretary Garrison said he had eceived no report from the chief of staff since he left Naco for El Paso. Reports From Vera Cruz.

The Carranza agency last night issued the following summary of reports rom Vera Cruz. "A small garrison was left at Saltillo maintain order in that city, no at

ack from the enemy being feared. The reports also state that our forces outed the enemy under Gen. Salgado and Elionoro Castillo near the Bassas river, in Guerrero, where they suffered considerable loss of life. The routed orces are being actively pursued, alany having been drowned in their efforts to cross the river."

BATTLE AT SALTILLO BEGINS.

ighting Is Cutside of City, Carranza Forces Having Evacuated. LAREDO. Tex., January 8.—The battle of Saltillo, expected for several lays, began at 3 o'clock this morning, ecording to an official Carranza anouncement at Nuevo-Laredo today. The fighting is not in the city, but outide, the Carranza forces having evacuated Saltillo. two days ago, retiring oward Hipolito. The official message gaid that after everal hours the fighting was said that with an army of one million men he proposes to make one more suppressed to make o

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Met at noon.

Hearings before committees were resumed on the Philippines and mineral land leasing bills. Honse:

Resolutions were adopted ac-knowledging Louisiana's invitation to the celebration of the an-niversary of the battle of New Orland, and Representative Dupre spoke on the event. Debate on the Indian bill was

A session was ordered for to night to take up pension bills.

TURKS PREPARE TO QUIT CAPITAL, **SOFIA DECLARES**

ONE CENT.

Constantinople in Turmoil: Fears Insurrection as Well as Allies' Attacks.

SULTAN'S GOVERNMENT MAY GO TO ADRIANOPLE

Anglo-French Fleet Hammers Dardanelles Forts, While Ottoman Armies Meet Reverses.

AUSTRIA ADMITS HER DEFEAT

Muscovites Are Pressing Invasion of Hungary-German Advance on Warsaw Awaiting Reinforcements-Another Attack Forecast.

LONDON, January 8.-Constantinople, regarded by the allies as one of the greatest prizes of the war, should they win and Turkey be forced to give it up. may be abandoned soon as the seat of the Turkish government. A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, gives in circumstantial detail an account of unsettled conditions at Constantinople, where it is said that internal disorders, as well as attacks from without, apparently are feared.

It is asserted that preparations have been made to remove from the city archives of state and the treasury, should the necessity arise, and that at Adrianople arrangements are under way to receive the government officials.

Allies' Fleet Bombarding Forts.

An Anglo-French fleet is hammering at the Dardanelles, which, if passed, would give easy access to Constantino Turkish frontier, Russian forces which

CHICAGO, January 8.—Smashing of war record prices for wheat began promptly today at the first gong on change. Opening quotations were % to 1% above last night. May wheat, the leading option, jumped to 1.39%, as leading option, jumped to 1.39%, as against 1.38%, the tip-top for yesterday.

Reports of an ultimatum to Turkey by Italy had an explosive effect with buyers.

Tarkish frontier, Russian forces which are said to have defeted fire Turks are seeking to penetrate Asiatic Turkey in the direction of Constantinople. If the Turkish defeat in the Transcaucasus is as sweeping as has been officially reported—the virtual destruction of two Turkish army corps and the repulse of a third—the Turkish menace weather is interfering with military operations, the Germans report the capture of 1,600 prisoners. the direction of Constantinople.

If the Turkish defeat in the Transcaucasus is as sweeping as has been officially reported—the virtual destruction of two Turkish army corps and the repulse of a third—the Turkish menace against the Russians in Transcaucasia has been removed. The loss of so many of their best trained officers and men, it is believed here, will compel the Turks to give up any ambition they had of invading their enemy's territories and force them to concentrate on the defense of their own country.

. Invasion of Hungary. Military men, however, are taking great interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary through Uzsok pass in the Carpathians and their rapid advance on Transylvania through Bukowina 31multaneously with their movement toward Cracow. These combined operations are the most gigantic under-

taken in the war.

Austria-Hungary again admits the retirement of her forces in Bukowine, retirement of her forces in Bukowins, and it is from this Russian forward movement before which the Austrians are giving way that the most spectacular developments of the next fortnight may be expected to spring, according to the opinion held today by some British observers of the war. The argument is made that once Russia gets good foothold beyond the mountain passes something that may be accomplished in a fortnight if the Russians are not checked, a big stride toward. lished in a forthlight it the fluctuation are not checked, a big stride toward the overrunning of Hungary would have been made. If this is accomplished it will be the first considerable invasion of any territory of the Teutonic allies.

Germans Halted in Poland. A dispatch from Petrograd says that

aviators have observed German artil-lery at the frontier railway stations which cannot be moved on account of the softness of the roads. It has been suggested that the Germans intended to use the Vistula for the transport of their guns, but with the Russians in possession of the northern bank this phylously would be impossible . The reports reaching London show that Gen. von Hindenburg, the German past, has made no appreciable progress toward Warsaw, the mud of Poland evidently having done for him what the broken dikes and the resultant inundation did for the Germans in West

Alarm in Constantinople. SOFIA, Bulgaria, via London, January 8, 1224 p.m.—Dispatches reaching here from Constantinople describe the situation in the Turkish capital as increasing-

tion in the lattice to the lattice appear to apprehend not only attacks from the outside, but interests, disorders at well. The archives of the state have been packed up ready for removal from the city, and many of them already have been sent away.

Decarations have been completed Preparations have been completed also for the removal of the treasury.

also for the removal of the treasury, and locomotives are kept constantly under steam in the rairoad yards of Stamboul to meet the possible necessity of conveying the officials of the government to a place of safety at short notice.

Preparations have been made at Adrianople for the quartering of the state officials should eventualities